

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 10.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1849.

Number 31.

GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office, up stairs, next door to Creanah's Hotel,
Entrance, Water Street.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
For one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00
If not paid before the end of the year, 3 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square, (12 lines or less) One Dollar
for the first, and 50 cents for each subsequent
insertion.

Liberal deductions made to Merchants and
others who advertise by the year.

JOBS PRINTING,
Of every description, executed with neatness
and despatch, on reasonable terms.

JUSTICES' CLERKS AND BLANK DEEDS,
Neatly executed, kept constantly on hand,
and for sale low.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.
V. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized to procure
Advertisements, receive Subscriptions,
and make Collections for the TIMES, at his of-
fices in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA—North-West Corner Third
and Chesnut streets.

BALTIMORE—South-East Corner of Balti-
more and Calvert streets.

NEW YORK—Tribune Buildings,
Boston—No. 5, State street.

PAYETTE—Andrew J. Herndon.
Huntsville—Wm. D. Malone.

Bloomington—Thomas G. Sharp.

B. H. SMITH,
Attorney at Law,

TRENTON, GRUNDY CO. MO.
WILL promptly attend to all business,
entrusted to his care, in the Courts of
the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. no13.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers are now receiving and
opening at their Drug Store, corner of Market
and First streets, in Glasgow, a general as-
sortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and
Dye-stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy and Shaving
Soaps, direct from St. Louis and Philadelphia.

We return our thanks to our friends and
the public generally for their liberal patronage
the last year, and hope by strict attention to
business, to have a continuance of the same.
Physicians orders put up neat and with des-
patch all articles sold by us warranted.

Our stock consists in part of the following
articles, viz.

Sulphate and acetate of Morphia	White and Red Blistering Ointment
Quinine	" "
Potass. Iodid.	" "
Calomel	" "
Blue Mass	" "
Rhubarb, Pulverized and Root.	" "
Camphor	" "
Opium, Gum and Pul- verized	" "
Tartar Emetic	" "
Gum Arabic	" "
" Aloes	" "
" Assafodita	" "
Castor, Olive, Linseed,	" "
and Croton Oils	" "
Blistering Ointment	" "
Tissue	" "
Ipecac	" "
Lunar Costic	" "
Epsom Salts	" "
Chamomile Flowers	" "
Bi Carb Soda	" "
Cream Tartar	" "
Acid Tartaric	" "
" Acetic	" "
" Muratic	" "
Elixir Vitriol	" "
Carb Magnesia	" "
Calcedio	" "

PATENT MEDICINES

Sappington's Brandreth's, Moffat's Price's
and Sugar Coated Pills; Osgood's Cholagogue,
Swaney's and Wister's Balsam Wild Cherry.

A pure article of Madeira Wine and Cognac
Brandy for medicinal purposes only; in
short we have every article usually called for
in our line.

DIGGES & HORLEY,
March 23, 1849.

CHEESE—A very fine fresh article, for
sale by BOON, TALBOT & SMITH,
Payette, June 21, 1849.

J. & A. ARNOT'S

LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their
friends and the public generally, that
they have just returned from St. Louis with
a new lot of superior CARRIAGES and BUG-
GIES, which, in addition to their former as-
sortment, will enable them, at all times, to
supply persons who may want conveyances,
either on business or pleasure. They also
have a very superior new GIGGIES, of elegant
finish, capable of carrying sixteen per-
sons, with ease and comfort.

They will at all times be in readiness to
attend on funeral occasions, pleasure parties,
or will convey persons and families to and
from this place, at the shortest warning.

Thankful for past favors, they solicit a
continuance of that patronage heretofore so
generously bestowed, and will spare no pains
or expense to render comfortable and give
satisfaction to all who will favor them with a
call.

J. & A. ARNOT,
Glasgow, May 24, 1849.

Rio Coffee.

50 BAGS Rio Coffee, just received
and for sale by
J. D. PERRY.

Shingles for Sale.

THE undersigned will have constantly on
hand any quantity of Morrison's Shingles,
per pack, put up in Eastern style, war-
ranted to measure half a square to the pack,
and each shingle to run its full length. Del-
ivered either in Glasgow, Monticello or Old
Jefferson. Apply to Barton & Bro's, Glas-
gow, John H. Grove, Old Jefferson, or the un-
dersigned at Monticello.

WILLIAM C. WOODSON,
August 16, 1849.—24—4m.

Charles & Blow.

Wholesale Dealers and Importers of
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, GLASS-
WARE, &c.—AND AGENT FOR
MISSOURI WHITE LEAD WORKS,
Washington Avenue, Opposite American Fur
Company, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscribers have received their Fall
importations, which have been selected
with great care, to which the attention of
Merchants, Physicians and Dealers is respec-
tfully invited.

Prices current furnished when requested.
St. Louis, August 30, 1849.—1—tm

FLOUR—50 Bbls, St. Louis, just received
and for sale by
J. D. PERRY.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The People—The Mines—Sickness—
Mode of Living—Conveyances and
the Latest News from Panama and
the Coast.

Both sides of the Picture.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

The New York Express with yester-
day's mail, furnished us with additional
news from the emigrating parties by
way of the Plains:

Capt. Goodyear's party had arrived
out in 67 traveling days from St. Jo-
seph, on the Missouri river. It was
believed that the wagon trains would
suffer severely. A small party had also
arrived via the Salt Lakes, and these
represent the Mormon settlement in a
most flourishing condition, with the
prospect of a glorious harvest in every
branch of agriculture save Corn. The
Mormons are very kind to the emigrants
who pass through their domain. Needy
emigrants are furnished without reward
with provisions and fresh cattle, accom-
panied with the hospitalities of the
good Samaritans.

The party which came in by way of
the Salt Lake states that not ten wagons
of the whole caravan will ever cross the
mountains. Full one half of the whole
number are abandoned already, and the
animals used to pack in provisions suf-
ficient to sustain life. For one hundred
miles after the Salt Lake party reached
Mary's river, not a spear of grass could
be found to sustain the cattle, and thou-
sands perished before reaching the sink.

Few or none of the emigrants had
died from want of food, but their suf-
ferings from want of water had been
intense. In many places on the deserts
parties were compelled to bury them-
selves in sand up to their necks and
await the return of their friends
who were off in search of water. But
none have died, and most of the parties
after abandoning everything but pro-
visions, would reach Sacramento city.

Capt. Goodyear's party (by the Mis-
souri route) thinks that the first wagon
train will enter the valley of the Sacra-
mento by the 15th of July.

THE DIGGINGS.

One of the correspondents writes
from the gold diggings at Tulwallamy:

Do not advise even a dog to come to
California. The entire Northern por-
tion of Upper California is inferior to
New England in every respect, while
the Southern half of the same territory,
is baked and burned by a scorching
scorching sun for nine months of the
year, without rain or dews, and deluged
during the other three. The same writer
says: Flour sells here at 50 cents per
pound; beans 87 1-2 do. sugar, coffee,
&c., in proportion. Pilot bread is
worth 75 cents; mess pork 75 cents; po-
tatoes 50 cts, and parched corn, ground
43 cents per pound. A bottle of pickled
beans, cucumbers or onions, brings \$5,
and saleratus is very scarce at \$20 per
pound. We find it a saving of 600 per
cent. to buy provisions at Stockton and
transport them hither at an expense of
\$12 per hundred.

Not a wrinkle is to be seen upon the
heaven's front from February to Decem-
ber while old Sol smiles his severest.
my neck, arms, hands, ankles and feet
are blistered. I am working upon the
sharp slate rocks, which are burning
hot at midday, without shoes, sometimes
raining perspiration, and, after an hour
or two of canal-digging labor with the
pick and shovel, jumping into the water
singing hot for the purpose of "panning
out," with a thermometer ranging from
one hundred upward. Ought intelli-
gent, forerhand farmers be induced to
leave their comfortable homes and bring
their families to a land however rich in
mineral wealth, where Indians positive-
ly cannot live?

The harvest of gold will be gathered
in two years, and the gleanings will be
poor indeed. After that, woe unto him
whose cupidity or stupidity brings him
hither.

LIFE AND SERVICE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

At San Francisco prices of every
article were greatly reduced, it is said,
and everything had fallen off. The
California's stores on her last voyage
were bought cheaper of ships in the
harbor than were her stores in New
York on her voyage out. Salaries were

reduced and clerks could be hired about
as cheap as in New York, excepting the
better class of bookkeepers.

A large number of young men had re-
turned from the mines, unable to endure
the toil necessary to procure gold, and
this had produced this glut of clerks.—
Meanwhile labor, however, was still
high, \$6 per day, carpenters get from
\$10 to \$12.

The South Carolina was ready to sail
for New York, and the Sea Queen was
taking in some ballast for the same des-
tination. Sailor's wages were \$120 to
\$150 per month; firemen, \$150. Sailors
were plenty at these rates, and the
steamer's had no difficulty in getting
away regularly. There have been sev-
eral arrivals of coal vessels at San Fran-
cisco for account of the steamboat com-
pany, and the supply was ample.

Cape Horn vessels are arriving by
dozens, but their cargoes pass off
quietly under the hammer, and nobody
notices it, except some ruined owner
who may happen to be on board.

Men should not attempt gold digging
in California who have not been used
to the hardest kind of service at home.

But few of the men save what they
make. Gambling is carried on to an
enormous extent in San Francisco. A
few days before the California left, one
hundred thousand dollars in dust and
Spanish ounces changed hands at a
Monte bank on the turn of a single card.

A notorious New York gambler, who
keeps a bank, was broken the night
before the California sailed, having lost
\$10,000 at Euchre, at \$500 a game.

In San Francisco a new frame build-
ing has been erected on the lot oppo-
site the Parker house to be used as a
drinking and sporting house, and the
rent of which is to \$6,000 per month,
or \$200 per day.

Among the enterprises of the town is
a large theatre, about being erected
by Wm. A. Buffman, Esq.

A frame building belonging to Messrs.
Ross, Benton, & Co., 25 by 48 feet, ren-
ted for \$14,000 per annum. A tent
near Parker's Hotel rents for \$1000 a
day. A gambling shop sold for \$40,000
cash. Parker's Hotel brings altogether
exchange offices, grog shops, gambling
shops, &c., over \$500,000 per annum.
Labor \$16 to \$25 per day. Carting
\$3 to \$5 per load.

A letter from Sacramento city says:
The most of those who are now in
California, will do well if they work to
the top of their energies, and can avoid
sickness. But disease will come and an
ounce of gold goes with every pound of
flesh. The best course (and the majority
pursue it) is to be content with small
gains, work moderately in this enfee-
bling climate, and get home as soon as
possible, with just enough to pay their
passage and barely compensate them
for the hardship they undergo. This is
the land for hard hands and hard stom-
achs. "None need apply without these
qualifications."

LIFE AT THE MINES.

We will venture to affirm that the
standard of morals at the mines is much
higher than in any town in the States
south of Boston. We speak from knowl-
edge of the mines tributary to the Sacra-
mento; of those on the San Joaquin
we learn that quite the reverse exists;
but on the branches of the Sacramento
every man's rights are scrupulously re-
spected. Very seldom you meet with a
drunken man, less often with gambling
or quarreling.—Placer Times.

Several letters from California rep-
resent the mines as the most orderly
places in the country.

You rise at 4 o'clock, swallow a hasty
bit or two, leap into your 'hole' and
delve to 11 o'clock. The sun pours
down most scorchingly—the high per-
pendicular rocks on each side reflect
the heat and make it doubly overpow-
ering—and all breezeless as the grave.—
The feeblest one in the company rocks
the facelike, the strongest dig in the
hole, and the other carries the earth.—
At last you retire for the forenoon, to
scorch over cooking the dinner and all
panning in the shade till 3 or 4 o'clock.
If you have made anything in the morn-
ing, this is the time to "blow gold" from
the fine black sand in which the final
washing leaves it. Then, until dark,
work is pushed. Add to this fact that

digging for gold is most severe, weak-
ening labor, and you will not wonder
that a half of all the emigrants leave the
mines within the first week.

This is mining life. Sunday of course
is a day of rest. Then clothes are
washed, visits exchanged, books read,
and all public business transacted.

The yield of gold is entirely over-
estimated. Nearly all must wash over
again and again last year's earth, and
obtain only the shadow of last year's
virgin substance. In two or three year's
profit can be obtained only by scientific
machinery, and enormous outlay of
capital. Gold will always be found,
and not as now by the man who starts
with merely his bare hands and a stout
heart.

SACRAMENTO CITY.

Is represented as a much more quiet
place than San Francisco, and quite as
busy. It is the old California Embar-
cadero, Americanized into Sacramento
City. In the two weeks one was absent
from Sacramento City, it had doubled
its size, and the emigration from San
Francisco up, and the mines down, in-
creased this ratio in almost geometrical
proportion. At this moment there are
no less than ten thousand men there, and
not a single house to sleep in. At the
mines we hear sometimes of a lucky
man in a rich "lead" who is making a
fortune, but the general cry is "What
fools we all were, to leave comfortable
homes for this corner of h—"

The man who can and will work hard, averages
from half an ounce to an ounce
daily, and will soon quadruple that
amount. His board, if he cooks for
himself, costs nearly \$2 per diem.

THE SCIENCE OF MINING.

The mines of California have baffled
all science, and rendered the application
of philosophy, entirely nugatory. Bone
and sinew, philosophy, with a sprinkling
of good luck, can alone render success
certain. We have met with many geol-
ogists and practical scientific men in the
mines, and have invariably seen them
beaten by unskilled men, soldiers and
sailors and all the like. The simple
secrets that gold has been thrown about
promiscuously by volcanic power, and
distributed along the margin of streams
and it is the hard working and lucky
men who restore it.—Placer Times.

EFFECT OF EXPELLING FOREIGNERS.

Encouraged by Gen. Smith's Procla-
mation, from Panama, the American's
have expelled most injudiciously, all
foreigners from the mines. Vessels
bound down the coast are filled with
Mexican, Peruvian, and Chilean emi-
grants returning home. The country
is thus deprived of the only available
cheap labor within reach, until the yield
of the mines shall have fallen off fifty
per cent. Gen. Riley, with good sense
and humanity, has gone to the southern
mines with a view to protect such for-
eigners, still there as may decide to ap-
ply for letters of naturalization.

NO REGULAR MAIL TO OREGON.

California has put Oregon so entirely
in the shade, that it is quite impossible
to get intelligence from that older and
better country, towards which we were
wont to hold such intimate and friend-
ly relations.

A letter from the Pacific says:
The mail is brought regularly only to
San Francisco, and the steamers, instead
of conveying it up to Astoria, are en-
gaged in the more profitable employ-
ment of conveying passengers from
Panama. The mail, in the meantime,
is either not sent to Astoria at all, or if
so, is sent up irregularly by some trans-
ient vessel, and at the cost of a few
dollars, for doing that imperfectly for
which the contractors receive many
thousands. A large Oregon mail, con-
taining much official matter had accu-
mulated in the Post Office at San Fran-
cisco at the time of the arrival there on
the 18th of July.

The Government should remedy this
inconvenience and disappointment as
speedily as possible.

IMMIGRATION VIA PANAMA.

The number of passengers that has
sailed from Panama, from January 1 to
July 31, according to the official report
of this government, is set down at four
thousand four hundred, most if not all
of whom crossed the isthmus from the
United States. This immigration has

been an immense source of profit to the
poor and miserable population of this
country. Admitting that each individ-
ual spend \$50 which is the very lowest
figure while on the isthmus, the enor-
mous sum of \$300,000 has been distrib-
uted through the various channels of
trade. The general government altho'
not remarkable for enterprise or liber-
ality has just foresight enough to see
some of the benefits that must accrue
from a free policy; and in spite of much
opposition, a law was passed throwing
open all the ports of New Genada to
free trade. This law comes into effect
on the 1st of January next.

RURAL LIFE.

This primeval employment of man
is the most healthful of all occupations;
healthful for the body, the mind, and the
soul. What other pursuit by which
men obtain honest bread affords such
vigorous training for the physical pow-
ers, such various and extensive ranges
of mental exercises?

And where may the moral nature of
man be preserved unscathed from vice,
and grow and expand more than amid
rural scenes and beneath the purest air
of heaven?

The farmers life is not scratch, scratch
with the pen—rap, rap, with the ham-
mer—nor an everlasting unpacking and
repacking of the product of another's
labor. He walks forth and under the
open sky, his broad acres spread out
beneath his feet; the blue concave, sun-
lit or star-lit, or shrouded in clouds, is
still above him. Health claims him as
his favorite child, and the glorious sun
loves to kiss a cheek, that is not ashamed
to wear the ruddy imprint of such af-
fection. Nature's own inimitable mu-
sic of babbling brooks, birds, breezes,
or rustling foliage, enters his ear on its
glad mission to his heart. He listens to
instructive voices, continually speaking
from the universe around him. His
eye gathers truth from unwritten pages
of wisdom, everywhere open before
him. Each day, each month, season
after season, year after year, these
teachings are given to him, infinite in
variety and endless in extent.

When, toward the close of a sultry
day, the summer's blessing comes pour-
ing down, and as, in the beautiful po-
etry of the sacred volume, "the trees of
the field clap their hands," and "the val-
leys covered with corn shout for joy,"
the farmer, retiring from his labors to
the friendly shelter of his cottage roof,
improves his leisure hours with the
treasures of written wisdom. So, too,
while his fields are sleeping beneath frost
and snow, what profession affords more
available opportunities for self-culture?

Where was the lyric poetry composed
that makes Scotland prouder of her
Burns than of all her ancient race of
warlike kings? Was it not between
the handles of the Mossieil plough?

Of all the employments that busy
men in this present state of existence,
the cultivation of the earth is distin-
guished as affording the best opportu-
nities for an extended range of mental
discipline, for social, rural, and relig-
ious improvement!

And now last of all, agriculture shall
put forth her highest claim. Of all men
the farmer alone walks in the path
where God himself took the created
image by the hand and led the way "to
dress and to keep" his garden—the
earth! Confiding in God, the husband-
man ploughs his fruitful fields, while
the birds of spring are singing praises
around him. Buoyant with hope, he
scatters the seed upon the ground and
gratefully receives the early and the
latter rain, coming down from Heaven
to give the increase. And never did
rational man yet apply the sickle to the
golden grain without some vague idea
of gratitude to God, the Giver of har-
vests!

Indeed, the husbandman's whole life,
rightly viewed is a "walking with God."
And though thousands may often think
of this, and but a few, even in any small
degree, appreciate it as they ought,
nevertheless assertions claim to be true.

How barren a tree is he that lives
and spreads and cumbers the ground,
yet leaves no one seed, not one good
work, to generate him! I know all
cannot live alike, yet all may leave
something answering their proportion,
their kind.

THE SOCIETY OF WOMEN.

No society is more profitable, because
none more refining and provocation of
virtue, than that of refined and sensible
women. God enshrined peculiar good-
ness in the form of woman, that her
beauty might win, her gentle voice in-
vite, and the desire of her favor per-
suade men's sterner souls to leave the
path of sinful strife, for the ways of
pleasantness and peace. But when
women falls from this blessed eminence,
and sinks the guardian and the cherisher
of pure and rational employments into
the vain coquette, and flattered idolater
of idol fashion, she is unworthy of an
honorable man's love, or a sensible man's
admiration. Beauty is then but at best
a pretty plaything.

Dear deceiver!

We honor the chivalrous deference
which is paid in our land to women.—
It proves that our men know how to
respect virtue and pure affection, and
that our women are worthy of such re-
spect. Yet women should be something
more than mere women to win us to
their society. To be our companions,
they should be fitted to be our friends;
to rule our hearts, they should be de-
serving the approbation of our minds.

There are many such, and that there
are no more, is rather the fault of our
own sex, than their own; and despite all
the unmanly scandals that have been
thrown upon them in prose and verse,
they would rather share in the rational
conversation of men of sense, than listen
to the silly compliments of fools; and
a man dishonors them as well as
disgraces himself, when he seeks their
circle for idle past-time, and not for the
improvement of his mind, and the ele-
vation of his heart.

A WOMAN OF GOOD TASTE.—The
following very happy and equally true
sketch, is from the London Quar-
terly:

"You see this lady turning a cold eye
to the assurance of shopmen, and the
recommendation of milliners. She
cares not how original a pattern may
be, if it be ugly, or how recent a shape
if it be awkward. Whatever law fashion
dictates, she follows laws of her own,
and is never behind it. She wears very
beautiful things which people gener-
ally suppose to be brought from Paris,
or at least made by a French millin-
er, but which are so often bought and
made up by her own hand. Not that
her costume is either rich or new—on
the contrary, she wears many a cheap
dress, but it is always pretty, and may
be an old one, but it is always good.—
she deals in no gaudy confusion of col-
ors; nor does she affect a studied sobri-
ety; but she either refreshes you with a
spirited contrast, or composes you with
a judicious harmony. Not a scrap of
tinsel or trumpery appears upon her.
She has no faith in velvet bands, or gilt
buttons, or twist cordings. She is
quite aware, however, that the burnish
is as important as the dress; all her in-
ner borders and beadings are delicate
and fresh, and should anything peep out
which is not intended to be seen, it is
quite as much so as that which is. Af-
ter all, there is no great art in her fash-
ions or in her materials. The secret
simply consists in her knowing the
three unities of her dress; her own
station, her own age, and her own
points! And no woman can dress well
who does not. After this we need not
say, that whoever is attracted by the
costume, will not be disappointed in the
wearer. She may not be accomplished,
but we will answer for her being even
tempered, well informed, thoroughly
sensible, and a complete lady."

A BRIGHT and beautiful bird is
Hope; it will come to us mid the dark-
ness and sings the sweetest song when
our spirits are saddest; and when the
lone soul is weary, and longs to pass
away, it warbles its sunniest notes, and
tightens again the slender fibres of our
hearts that grief has been tearing away.

INDUSTRY.—Excellence is never grant-
ed to man, but as the reward of labor.
It argues, indeed, no small strength of
mind to persevere in the habits of in-
dustry without the pleasure of perceiv-
ing those advantages, which, like the
hand of a clock, whilst they make hour-
ly approaches to their point, yet proceed
so slowly as to escape observation.

THE NEW COALITION.

The Earnburners of New York met
yesterday in Convention at Utica to
nominate a State ticket; and there is to
be a Convention of both wings at
Syracuse to-morrow, to see if an ad-
justment of differences between Hun-
kers and Barnburners cannot be made
so as to unite both factions in the sup-
port of a common ticket.

The attempt to harmonise on grounds
of principle was made at Rome not
long since, and failed; but upon the
ground of *The Spoils*, and distribution
of them, it is likely a union will be ef-
fected. A committee appointed by the
Hunker Convention, which has already
made its nominations, is authorized to
withdraw the names of the persons nomi-
nated for certain offices, provided the
Barnburner Convention at Utica shall
adopt as its nominees the remainder of
the Hunker ticket. The two sections
cannot agree about principle, but they
are precisely alike in regard to a fond-
ness for office, and go in upon shares.
Such an open bargain, upon such gross
and sordid considerations, never before
graced the annals of political strife in
this country.

There are three parties or fragments
of parties combined in this coalition:—
The Hunker, or Democratic proper, as
it claims to be; the Barnburner or Free
Soil party; and thirdly, the Abolition-
ists. These latter boast and take much
glory to themselves that they are the
nucleus of the new organization; that
they compelled the step which other-
wise would not have been taken; that
they have broken up the Democratic
party, and some of them go so far as
to intimate that their next triumph will
be over the constitution and the Union.
Before they can accomplish that, how-
ever, they and their allies will have
to march over a Whig Conservative
Phalanx, not easy to be subdued, nor
subject to intimidation.—American.

CIDER.—Here is a recipe worth to
any farmer who makes, or family that
uses cider, the price of our paper for a
year: "Take a pint of pulverized char-
coal and put it into a small bag, then
put it in a barrel of cider, and the cider
will never ferment—never contain any
intoxicating quality, and the longer it
is kept the more palatable it becomes."

AN ILLINOIS FARM.—There is a farm
in this State which contains twenty-sev-
en thousand acres. The proprietor of
it the present season, raises 13,000
acres of corn, 3000 of which is in one
field. At 50 bushels per acre, this
would give 650,000 bushels. Beat it
who can.—Chicago Journal.

SIMILITUDES FROM THE VEG- ETABLE WORLD.

The fragrant white clover thrives
though trampled under foot; it furnishes
the bees with stores of pure honey
without asking or receiving the credit
of it.—Meekness and disinterestedness.